

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:59:13 ON 14 JUN 2005

FILES 'MEDLINE, SCISEARCH, LIFESCI, BIOTECHDS, BIOSIS, EMBASE, HCAPLUS, NTIS,  
ESBIOBASE, BIOTECHNO, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 14:59:38 ON 14 JUN 2005  
ALL COPYRIGHTS AND RESTRICTIONS APPLY. SEE HELP USAGETERMS FOR DETAILS.

## 11 FILES IN THE FILE LIST

```
=> s alpha amylase#
FILE 'MEDLINE'
      525113 ALPHA
          21477 AMYLASE#
L1      4862 ALPHA AMYLASE#
                  (ALPHA (W) AMYLASE#)
```

FILE 'SCISEARCH'  
733894 ALPHA  
17733 AMYLASE#  
L2 8012 ALPHA AMYLASE#  
                 (ALPHA (W) AMYLASE#)

```
FILE 'LIFESCI'
      161375 "ALPHA"
                  4535 AMYLASE#
L3          2736 ALPHA AMYLASE#
                  ("ALPHA" (W) AMYLASE#)
```

```
FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
      28579 ALPHA
          5624 AMYLASE#
L4      3503 ALPHA AMYLASE#
                  (ALPHA (W) AMYLASE#)
```

FILE 'BIOSIS'  
649694 ALPHA  
28175 AMYLASE#  
L5 10113 ALPHA AMYLASE#  
                 (ALPHA (W) AMYLASE#)

```
FILE 'EMBASE'  
      577534 "ALPHA"  
      15901 AMYLASE#  
L6      3561 ALPHA AMYLASE#  
          ("ALPHA" (W) AMYLASE#)
```

```
FILE 'HCAPLUS'
      1545829 ALPHA
          45345 AMYLASE#
L7      19032 ALPHA AMYLASE#
                  (ALPHA (W) AMYLASE#
```

FILE 'NTIS'  
28839 ALPHA  
166 AMYLASE#  
L8 62 ALPHA AMYLASE#  
          (ALPHA (W) AMYLASE#)

FILE 'ESBIOBASE'  
    216263 ALPHA  
        4484 AMYLASE#  
L9       2164 ALPHA AMYLASE#  
            (ALPHA (W) AMYLASE#)

FILE 'BIOTECHNO'  
    189431 ALPHA  
        4194 AMYLASE#  
L10      2130 ALPHA AMYLASE#  
            (ALPHA (W) AMYLASE#)

FILE 'WPIDS'  
    184626 ALPHA  
        5977 AMYLASE#  
L11      2520 ALPHA AMYLASE#  
            (ALPHA (W) AMYLASE#)

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L12      58695 ALPHA AMYLASE#

=> s l12(5a)gene/q

FILE 'MEDLINE'  
L13      605 L1 (5A)GENE/Q

FILE 'SCISEARCH'  
L14      869 L2 (5A)GENE/Q

FILE 'LIFESCI'  
L15      598 L3 (5A)GENE/Q

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'  
L16      779 L4 (5A)GENE/Q

FILE 'BIOSIS'  
L17      1035 L5 (5A)GENE/Q

FILE 'EMBASE'  
L18      458 L6 (5A)GENE/Q

FILE 'HCAPLUS'  
L19      1846 L7 (5A)GENE/Q

FILE 'NTIS'  
L20      5 L8 (5A)GENE/Q

FILE 'ESBIOBASE'  
L21      316 L9 (5A)GENE/Q

FILE 'BIOTECHNO'  
L22      504 L10(5A)GENE/Q

FILE 'WPIDS'  
L23      181 L11(5A)GENE/Q

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L24      7196 L12(5A) GENE/Q

=> s hyperthermophil? or thermophil?

FILE 'MEDLINE'  
    1792 HYPERTHERMOPHIL?  
    8677 THERMOPHIL?  
L25     10138 HYPERTHERMOPHIL? OR THERMOPHIL?

FILE 'SCISEARCH'  
    2569 HYPERTHERMOPHIL?  
    14767 THERMOPHIL?  
L26     16609 HYPERTHERMOPHIL? OR THERMOPHIL?

FILE 'LIFESCI'  
    1348 HYPERTHERMOPHIL?  
    8388 THERMOPHIL?  
L27     9137 HYPERTHERMOPHIL? OR THERMOPHIL?

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'  
    355 HYPERTHERMOPHIL?  
    5664 THERMOPHIL?  
L28     5767 HYPERTHERMOPHIL? OR THERMOPHIL?

FILE 'BIOSIS'  
    2208 HYPERTHERMOPHIL?  
    19028 THERMOPHIL?  
L29     19785 HYPERTHERMOPHIL? OR THERMOPHIL?

FILE 'EMBASE'  
    1704 HYPERTHERMOPHIL?  
    9228 THERMOPHIL?  
L30     10051 HYPERTHERMOPHIL? OR THERMOPHIL?

FILE 'HCAPLUS'  
    2484 HYPERTHERMOPHIL?  
    19283 THERMOPHIL?  
L31     21228 HYPERTHERMOPHIL? OR THERMOPHIL?

FILE 'NTIS'  
    31 HYPERTHERMOPHIL?  
    490 THERMOPHIL?  
L32     510 HYPERTHERMOPHIL? OR THERMOPHIL?

FILE 'ESBIOBASE'  
    1620 HYPERTHERMOPHIL?  
    5636 THERMOPHIL?  
L33     6919 HYPERTHERMOPHIL? OR THERMOPHIL?

FILE 'BIOTECHNO'  
    1309 HYPERTHERMOPHIL?  
    6914 THERMOPHIL?  
L34     7537 HYPERTHERMOPHIL? OR THERMOPHIL?

FILE 'WPIDS'  
    79 HYPERTHERMOPHIL?  
    2285 THERMOPHIL?  
L35     2335 HYPERTHERMOPHIL? OR THERMOPHIL?

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L36     110016 HYPERTHERMOPHIL? OR THERMOPHIL?

=> s 124 and 136

FILE 'MEDLINE'  
L37       33 L13 AND L25

FILE 'SCISEARCH'  
L38       41 L14 AND L26

FILE 'LIFESCI'  
L39       41 L15 AND L27

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'

L40 98 L16 AND L28

FILE 'BIOSIS'  
L41 51 L17 AND L29

FILE 'EMBASE'  
L42 40 L18 AND L30

FILE 'HCAPLUS'  
L43 75 L19 AND L31

FILE 'NTIS'  
L44 1 L20 AND L32

FILE 'ESBIOBASE'  
L45 28 L21 AND L33

FILE 'BIOTECHNO'  
L46 41 L22 AND L34

FILE 'WPIDS'  
L47 8 L23 AND L35

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L48 457 L24 AND L36

=> S 148 not 2002-2005/py

FILE 'MEDLINE'  
1955942 2002-2005/PY  
L49 26 L37 NOT 2002-2005/PY

FILE 'SCISEARCH'  
3628588 2002-2005/PY  
L50 33 L38 NOT 2002-2005/PY

FILE 'LIFESCI'  
318015 2002-2005/PY  
L51 32 L39 NOT 2002-2005/PY

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'  
83564 2002-2005/PY  
L52 90 L40 NOT 2002-2005/PY

FILE 'BIOSIS'  
1655501 2002-2005/PY  
L53 41 L41 NOT 2002-2005/PY

FILE 'EMBASE'  
1664819 2002-2005/PY  
L54 34 L42 NOT 2002-2005/PY

FILE 'HCAPLUS'  
3700804 2002-2005/PY  
L55 58 L43 NOT 2002-2005/PY

FILE 'NTIS'  
44657 2002-2005/PY  
L56 1 L44 NOT 2002-2005/PY

FILE 'ESBIOBASE'  
1011061 2002-2005/PY  
L57 21 L45 NOT 2002-2005/PY

FILE 'BIOTECHNO'

L58 244553 2002-2005/PY  
34 L46 NOT 2002-2005/PY

FILE 'WPIDS'  
3459208 2002-2005/PY  
L59 6 L47 NOT 2002-2005/PY

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L60 376 L48 NOT 2002-2005/PY

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 15:03:45 ON 14 JUN 2005

*EAST search*

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	8140	alpha adj amylase\$1	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/06/14 14:43
L2	7494	hyperthermophil\$ or thermophil\$	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/06/14 14:43
L3	2808	1 near8 (gene\$1 or sequence\$1)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/06/14 14:44
L4	30	3 same 2	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/06/14 14:44

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20050037459

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20050037459 A1

TITLE: Variant humicola grisea CBH1.1

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 17, 2005

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Goedegebuur, Frits	Vlaardingen	CA	NL	
Gualfetti, Peter	San Francisco	CA	US	
Mitchinson, Colin	Half Moon Bay	CA	US	
Larenas, Edmund	Moss Beach		US	

APPL-NO: 10/ 810277

DATE FILED: March 26, 2004

RELATED-US-APPL-DATA:

non-provisional-of-provisional 60459734 20030401 US

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1, 435/200 , 435/252.3 , 435/320.1 , 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

Disclosed are variants of Humicola grisea Cel7A (CBH1.1), H. jecorina CBH1 variant or S. thermophilum CBH1, nucleic acids encoding the same and methods for producing the same. The variant cellulases have the amino acid sequence of a glycosyl hydrolase of family 7A wherein one or more amino acid residues are substituted.

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/459,734 filed Apr. 1, 2003 (Attorney Docket No. GC794P) herein incorporated by reference.

----- KWIC -----

Detail Description Paragraph - DETX (73):

[0169] Exemplary promoters include both constitutive promoters and inducible promoters, examples of which include a CMV promoter, an SV40 early promoter, an RSV promoter, an EF-1.alpha. promoter, a promoter containing the tet responsive element (TRE) in the tet-on or tet-off system as described (ClonTech and BASF), the beta actin promoter and the metallothionein promoter that can upregulated by addition of certain metal salts. A promoter sequence is a DNA sequence which is recognized by the particular filamentous fungus for expression purposes. It is operably linked to DNA sequence encoding a variant CBH1.1, a H. jecorina CBH1 variant or a S. thermophilum CBH1 polypeptide. Such linkage comprises positioning of the promoter with respect to the initiation codon of the DNA sequence encoding the variant CBH1.1, a H. jecorina CBH1 variant or a S. thermophilum CBH1 polypeptide in the disclosed expression vectors. The promoter sequence contains transcription and translation control

sequence which mediate the expression of the variant CBH1.1, a *H. jecorina* CBH1 variant or a *S. thermophilum* CBH1 polypeptide. Examples include the promoters from the *Aspergillus niger*, *A. awamori* or *A. oryzae* glucoamylase, *alpha-amylase*, *or alpha-glucosidase encoding genes*; the *A. nidulans* *gpdA* or *trpC* Genes; the *Neurospora crassa* *cbh1* or *trp1* genes; the *A. niger* or *Rhizomucor miehei* aspartic proteinase encoding genes; the *H. jecorina* *cbh1*, *cbh2*, *egl1*, *eg2*, or other cellulase encoding genes.

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040241861

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040241861 A1

TITLE: Highly transformable bacterial cells and methods for producing the same

PUBLICATION-DATE: December 2, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Greener, Alan Lewis	San Diego	CA	US	
Jerpseth, Bruce Douglas	San Diego	CA	US	

APPL-NO: 10/ 800389

DATE FILED: March 12, 2004

RELATED-US-APPL-DATA:

child 10800389 A1 20040312

parent continuation-of 08846996 19970501 US GRANTED

parent-patent 6706525 US

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/488, 435/252.33

ABSTRACT:

The invention provided herein includes novel gram negative bacteria cells containing the Hte mutation. Other aspects of the invention include methods for rendering gram negative bacterial cells bearing the Hte region, such as E. coli cells competent for DNA transformation using any of a variety of competency inducing procedures. The competent cells of the subject invention may be frozen so as to provide for prolonged storage.

----- KWIC -----

Detail Description Paragraph - DETX (51):

[0062] Additionally, the Hte region may be used in conjunction with cloning vectors that may be screened using LacZ. $\alpha$ . fragment complementation in conjunction with a particular mutation within the LacZ gene. Similarly, the cell may contain various other deletions or mutations in order to provide for complementation by the transforming DNA. The host cell may either possess or lack a restriction-modification system in order to expedite cloning. The host cells may also lack one or more recombination systems, e.g., RecA, RecBC. Particularly preferred strains of E. coli for use in the invention are the XL1-Blue.TM. strain (Stratagene, La Jolla, Calif.), the XL1-Blue MR strain, and the SURE.TM. strain (Stratagene, La Jolla, Calif.) that have been modified by the addition of a genetic construction for the expression of alpha-amylase isolated from a thermophilic bacteria and have the ATCC accession numbers 69480, 69481 and 69482, respectively. The plasmid containing the alpha-amylase gene in the E. coli strains having ATCC accession numbers 69480, 69481 and 69482 may be readily transferred to other strains of bacteria using techniques

well known to the person of average skill in the art. Similarly, the person of average skill in the art may excise the alpha amylase gene from plasmids in the E. coli strains having accession numbers 69480, 69481 and 69482 and transfer the alpha amylase gene to a new genetic construct prior to transferring the gene to a new strain of bacteria.